

WARCZAK, T.

The Industrial Equipment Works in Swidnica supplies foreign exchange; an interview with Stanislaw Kosarzewski, B.S., executive president of the works. Przegl techn no.7:7 14 F. '62.

WARCZAK, T.

Modern vessels for inland navigation. Przegl techn no.13:6 Ap '62.

WARCZAK, T. (Wroclaw)

Technological progress in the Diera Radio Equipment Plant. Przegl  
techn no.19:11 43 My '62.

WARCZAK, T.

On the cooperation of the scientific and technical associations  
with trade unions. Przegl techn no.20:5 20 My '62.

WARCZAK, Tadeusz

Brown coal supply for the gigantic new electric power plant.  
Przegl techn no.29:1, 3. J1 '62.

WARCZAK, Tadeusz

Scientific institutions in the service of the industries.  
Przepl techn no.31:5 5 Ag '62.

WARCZAK, T.

A symposium on the theory and structure of complex compounds. Przegl  
techn no. 28 no. 28:9 15 J1 '62.

WARCZAK, T.

Second youth of the Walbrzych Coal Basin. Przegl techn 84  
no.1:9 6 Ja '63.

WARCZAK, T.

The Polish pump industry sharply criticized. Przegl techn 84 no.4:3  
27 Ja '63.

WARCZAK, Tadeusz

Investments are not always necessary; interview with [mgr] Bronisław Ontapozuk, Chairman of the Presidium of the Province People's Council in Wrocław. Przegl techn. 84, no. 5: 1, 3 3 F '63.

WARCZAK, T.

Opinion of Konstanty Pietkiewicz, chairman of the Voivodeship  
Contacts Committee of the Chief Technical Organization in Wroclaw  
concerning the realization of the 4th Congress of Polish Engineers;  
an interview. Przegl techn no.6:4 7 F '62.

WARCZAK, T.

Separator for sifting coal. Przegl techn [84] no.7:9 17 F  
'63.

WARCZAK, T.

Material management as a central subject of discussion of engineers  
and technicians in Lower Silesia. Przegl tech [84] no.8:4  
24 F '63.

WARCZAK, Tadeusz

Lower Silesia as a tremendous raw material basin. Przegl techn 84  
no.19:5 12 My '63.

WARCZAK, T.

Members of the factory branch of the Association of Engineers  
and Technicians have been advocates of technical progress.  
Przepl techn 84 no.21:6 26 My '63.

WARCZAK, T.

In three years there will be copper from Lubin; interview with  
T. Zastawnik, Director of the Lubin Mining and Metallurgic  
Combine. Przegl techn 84, no.48:6 1 D '63.

WARCZAK, T.

Problems of water desalting.. Przegl techn 85 no. 22:8  
31 My '64.

WARCZEWSKI, Jerzy

Spark detectors and their use. Postepy fizyki 16 no.2:175-196 '65.

1. Department of Physics II of the School of Mining and Metallurgy,  
Krakow.

WARCZAK, Tadeusz

Great reform of the Wroclaw Polytechnic. Przegl techn 84  
no.12:1,4 24 Mr '63.

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef, mgr inz.

Application of digital machines to the control of production  
processes. Chemik 15 no.5:166-168 My '62.

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

The petrochemical industry of the German Federal Republic. Wiad. naft.  
7 no.4:87-88 Ap '61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Petroleum)

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

Radioactive isotopes applied in industry. Wlad naft 7 no.6:139-140  
Je '61.

(Radioactive tracers) (Isotopes)

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

Electricity and polymers. Wiad naftowe 8 no.2:44-46 F '62.

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

The petrochemical industry in France. Wlad naft 8 no.4:84-86  
Ap '62.

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

Petroleum industry in several countries. Wiad naft 8  
no.10:237-238 0 '62.

WARCZEWSKI, Josef

Development of the gas industry in the countries of South  
America. Wlad naft 9 no.1:22 Ja '63.

WARCZEWSKI, J.

Transportation and use of natural gas in France. Wiad naft  
9 no.5:119-120 My '63.

WARCZEWSKI I

Share of the Italian Montecatini Enterprise in the development  
of the chemical and petrochemical industries in the world.  
Wiad naft 9 no.5:120 My '63.

WARCZEWSKI, J.

Production and consumption of aromatic hydrocarbons. Wiad naft 11  
[1.9. 9] no.2:41-42 P '63.

WARCZEWSKI, J.

Protein from raw petroleum. Wiad naft 9 no.6:144 Je '63.

PIERONIK, T.; POLCHLOPEK, Tadeusz; WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

News from abroad. Wiad naft 9 no.7/8:187-190 J1-Ag '63.

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

The first petrochemical plant in Panama. Wlad naft 9 no.10:  
226-227 0 '63.

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef, mgr inz.

Production development of hydrogen peroxide in certain  
capitalist countries. Chemik 16 no.11:344 N '63.

WARCZEWSKI, J., mgr inz.; KALECKI, J.; PASYNKIEWICZ, J.

Review of publications. Gaz woda techn sanit 37 no.12:423, 3 of  
cover D '63.

WARCZEWSKI, Josef

Foreign production of petrochemical liquefied gases.  
Wiad naft 10 no. 5:124-126 My '64.

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef, mgr inz.

Development of the petrochemical industry in Italy. Chemik 17  
no.12:463-464 D '64.

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

Consumption of petroleum chemicals in the organic synthesis  
industry of France. Wiad naft 10 no.10:232-233 0 '64.

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

The gas engineering industry in the Netherlands. Wlad naft 10  
no.12:282-284 D '64.

WARCZENSKI, Jozef

New petrochemical works in Denmark. Wied naft 10 no.6:144  
Je '64.

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

New petrochemical plant in Mexico. Wiad naft 10 no.9&214-215

S '64

WARCZEWSKI, Jozef

Fuel elements as a source of electric power. Wind naft 10  
no.4:94-96 Ap '64

L 9359-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5013932

PC/0047/65/016/002/0175/0196

AUTHOR: Warczewski, J. \$

23  
B

TITLE: Spark detectors and their application

SOURCE: Postepy fizyki, v. 16, no. 2, 1965, 175-196

TOPIC TAGS: particle detector, track spark chamber, particle trajectory, particle physics

ABSTRACT: This is a review of technical literature on spark detectors. Types of detectors, their principle of operation, and their application are discussed in detail. The Chikovani type of track spark chamber described in (G.E. Chikovani, V.N. Roynishvili, and V.A. Mikaylov; Zh. eksper. teor. fiz. SSSR, 46, 1228, 1964) is considered the most advanced model at the present stage of technical development. The spark chambers are predominantly track detectors suitable for recording and observing the reaction of elementary and other particles. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 13 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow (Academy of Mining and Metallurgy); Katedra Fizyki II (Physics Department II)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 20

NO REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 026

Cord 1/1 ads

WARCZEWSKI, Z.

Blood picture as an index of therapeutic effect of penicillin in syphilis.  
Przegl. dermat., Wares. 1 no.1:35-40 June 1951. (GLML 23:2)

1. Of the Dermatological Clinic (Head--Prof. Tadeusz Pawlas, M.D.) of  
Gdansk Medical Academy.

WARCZEWSKI, Z.

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CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 20 1959, No. 71887

AUTHOR : Pawlowski, S.; Warczewski, Z.

INST. :

TITLE : Occupational Skin Diseases Among Workers  
in the Production of Sulfathiazole

ORIG. PUB. : Przegl. dermatol. i venerol., 1958, 8, No 5,  
557-561

ABSTRACT : By means of skin tests (according to the  
method of Jadassohn and Bloch) it was ascertained that the  
cause of occupational skin diseases among workers engaged  
in the production of sulfathiazole, is action on the skin  
of exposed parts of the body of the toxic intermediate  
products of the 1st phase of the process of chlorination  
of hemiacetal and aminothiazole, prior to neutralization.  
The toxic action of these products is increased with poor  
ventilation of work installations. The following is recom-  
mended: mechanization of manufacturing processes, provision  
of efficient ventilation, use of protective ointments and  
pastes. -- T. Brzhevskaya.

" 000.



WARCZEWSKI, Z.

Problems of energy in coke plants. p.278.  
HUTNIK (Panstwowe Wydawnictwa Techniczne) Katowice  
Vol. 21, no. 9, Sept. 1954

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

WARCZEWSKI, Z.

Warczewski Z. Modernising the Steam Supply in Old Iron Works

MG

"Unowocześnienie gospodarki parowej w starych hutach żelaza".  
Hutnik. No. 6, 1954, pp. 176-178, 3 figs.

In modernising the steam supply system in Poland due consideration should be given to the following three cardinal features of power management: 1) the use of steam not only for driving the condenser engines, but also, and to a wide extent, for various technological purposes; 2) fluctuating load in the steam distribution system -- a feature for which the operation of rolling mills, power engines and hammers is responsible; 3) the fairly low cost of fuel (small size coal, waste fuels). After a careful review of these three features, the author comes to the conclusion that, in the prevailing economic conditions it is undesirable while modernising the steam supply in old iron works, to exceed a maximum boiler pressure of 41 A's and a temperature of 450°C. Moreover, the design of boilers arranged for mixed fuels should be based on a compromise between conditions appropriate to blast-furnace gas and coal fuel.

WARCZENSKI, ZDZISLAW

ry

# CZECH

Energy problems in coke-oven plants. Zdzislaw Warczewski. *Iron* 21, 278-82 (1954).—A review on coke-oven gas; heating of coke chambers, heat exchange of by-products, and water consumption. Frank J. Hendel.

WARCZEWSKI, Z.

"Waste-heat boilers and their cooling with hot water in open-hearth plants."

p. 500 (Hutnik) Vol. 24, no. 12, Dec. 1957  
Katowice, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

25(5), 28(1)

POL/39-59-4-3/14

AUTHOR: Warczewiski, Z, Doctor, Master of Engineering Sciences

TITLE: The Automation of Poland's Metallurgical Industry

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, 1959, Nr 4, pp 150-154 (Poland)

ABSTRACT: There is a footnote referring to the title to the effect that opinions concerning automation are often diametrically opposed. There are the enthusiasts and there are those who are dead against it in the light of previous failures of attempts at automation. Since both views are held by professional men, concludes the footnote, the present article is an attempt to analyse the entire problem in a non-partisan manner. The great need for mass-production made the first half of the 20th century the age of mechanisation. This was followed by automation which still further reduced costs and increased both quantity and quality of production. At first sight it would seem that all the stages of the metallurgical industry are perfectly

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POL/39-59-4-3/14

The Automation of Polands Metallurgical Industry

suited for automation. There are, however, enormous difficulties to be coped with. One of these is the prohibitive cost of automation. A pilot scheme installed at a steel plant in Dortmund (West Germany) shows that the automation of the whole plant (which produces about 750,000 tons annually) would cost about half a million dollars. In the conditions of the Polish industry an added difficulty is the diversified production of each plant, i.e. automation also requires narrow specialization for each plant. Hence one should rather speak of partial automation involving in most cases the control of furnaces and of the means of transportation within the plant. Another important drawback is that home production of such indispensable equipment as computers and measuring and control instruments is almost non-existent at present. Then there is the equally important problem of training the required personnel for automated equipment, such personnel being also almost non-existent in Poland today.

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POL/39-59-4-3/14

### The Automation of Poland's Metallurgical Industry

The author then goes on to discuss the possibilities of automation of various stages of the metallurgical process, within the framework of the new 5-year-plan. Where blast furnaces are concerned, he sees the possibility of introducing self-regulating equipment to control the weighing and transport of furnace charges, to control the temperature and steam content of the blast at constant or required levels and to control the level of gas-combustion. As far as steel plants go, automation could be applied to controlling temperatures and pressures, combustion rates and maximum charges. As far as rolling mills are concerned, the following processes could be automated: control of temperature, pressure and combustion in heating furnaces, adjustment of rolls to all the required thicknesses. Finally, automation can be applied to all processes where steam or gases are used. The author concludes that automation can and should become an important factor in the technical progress of the Polish

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Automation of Poland's Metallurgical Industry

metallurgical industry. However, certain misconceptions relating to its range of application must be corrected. It cannot replace intelligent servicing by humans of certain metallurgical processes, but can serve as the means of increasing quality and production and decreasing costs. There are 2 German references

ASSOCIATION: Instytut metalurgii zelaza, Gliwice (Institute of Iron Metallurgy, Gliwice)

✓

Card 4/4

18(5)  
AUTHOR:

POL/39-59-7/8-5/24  
Warszewski, Zdzisław, Docent, Master of Engineering

TITLE:

Modern Reheating Furnaces and the Possibilities of  
Making Polish Reheating Furnaces More Efficient

PERIODICAL:

Hutnik, 1959, Nr 7-8, pp 276-288 (POL)

ABSTRACT:

Modern furnace development is dictated by three needs: reduction of production costs and improvement of both quality and quantity. High rates of hourly output have necessitated a general intensification of the heat-exchange process between the various parts of the furnace and the charge. The raising of operating temperatures also has its limitations since it encourages chemical reactions on the surface of the metal being heated and increases the amount of dross and therefore waste. The most harmful of these surface reactions are oxidation and decarburization. Hence, the heat exchange process should be intensified, while maintaining the temperature at an "optimum minimum". Another efficiency measure is the use of heat recuperators which take the heat from the burned fuel and use

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POL/39-59-7/8-5/24

Modern Reheating Furnaces and the Possibilities of Making Polish  
Reheating Furnaces More Efficient

it to warm up either the air fed to the furnace or the gas if such is the fuel used. In order to operate efficiently, modern reheating furnaces should also have the following features: automatic pressure and temperature control, easy accessibility and easy exchange of parts exposed to particular wear and tear. After these general introductory remarks, the author goes on to discuss several specific problems, the first being that of slag and dross. The formation of dross entails a loss of valuable Fe, though its only advantage is that it intensifies the heating process. It appears usually above temperatures of  $1,000^{\circ}\text{C}$  and so if temperature is properly regulated it may be avoided. The author is also in favor of using dry slag, i. e. conducting the operation so that slag does not have a chance to become liquefied. Dry slag assures a more uniform heating of the charge, hence decreases energy consumption during modification processes such as rolling, decreases the amount of dross, decreases ✓

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the conservation costs of the furnace since it does not react with the lining, finally, is easier to dispose of than liquid slag. The author now proceeds to discuss some modern solutions in the construction of pit furnaces. One of the most important tasks of these furnaces is to assure a link between the irregular output of the steel plant and the rhythm of the rolling mill. Figure 1 shows a theoretical progress schedule for a battery of 6 pit furnaces. The size of reheating furnaces should of course be adjusted to match the capacity of the steel plant's open hearth furnaces. The ideal type is the chamber furnace variety where the ingot being reheated is freely stood or suspended. Figure 2 shows the various cycles of the furnace's operation from loading time to unloading time. The graphs show in turn (from top to bottom) the amount of gas; the temperature of the furnace; the pressure inside the furnace; the air-gas relation and how it varies; finally the process

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of heat exchange. Another problem is the reduction to a minimum of track time, i.e. the time needed to transport the newly cast ingots to the pit furnace. Figure 3 gives the results of a study carried out in this field by the Steel Co of Canada. It is also important to oper. the furnace as briefly as possible since radiation losses are very great. Generally used now is the system of heat recuperators which (as shown in table 1) can lead to a very great improvement in the efficiency of furnaces. A recuperator type made in West Germany is illustrated in figure 5. The author now goes on to discuss the three most modern types of pit furnaces: round furnaces (Figures 6, 7 and 8); two-sided furnaces (Figures 9 and 10) in which burners and recuperators are arranged in opposite rows; and one-sided furnaces (Figure 11) where the burners and recuperators are on the same side. The second type is the most complicated and expensive to build, but assures the best and most uniform heating

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of the charge. The 3rd type is not particularly good for heating larger ingots and does not give uniform heat over the entire surface. Rounded furnaces, according to the author, seem the least complicated, most efficient and easiest to operate. The type most commonly used in Poland is the two-chamber, multi-burner furnace shown in figure 12. This type of furnace has many drawbacks: the covers have too many moveable parts and are not always tight; there are too many burners for easy regulation; the burners project their heat directly at the charge; heat recuperators are out of date and inefficient; gas pressure, as in many Polish plants, varies too much to assure stabilized operation; the fact that the covers are not tight makes heat and pressure regulation very difficult; excessive formation of dross leads to wastage of iron; heat consumption is much higher than abroad; too many cold ingots are loaded into pit furnaces, making their operations still less efficient.

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The author considers that part of the blame lies in the fact that steel plants and rolling mills do not coordinate their work properly and another important part of the blame is simply due to the fact that more than a dozen furnaces of this type were built after the war when more modern and efficient solutions were already well known. In conclusion, the author lists the following possibilities of improving the work of Polish furnaces: improvement of hourly output; uniform heating of the charge; stabilization of heating parameters and proper selection of fuels; improvement in cooperation between steel plants and rolling mills; better control of the furnaces' operations; finally improvement of structural solutions. The author ends by stating that the realization of these improvements is an extremely urgent problem, since pit furnaces form one of the most essential links of metallurgical plant production and since, as shown above, Polish

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furnaces are very inferior to their foreign counter-  
parts. There are 12 graphs, 10 diagrams, 1 table and  
15 references, 7 of which are German, 5 Polish, 2  
English and 1 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: IMZ - Gliwice (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy -  
Gliwice)

Card 7/7

P/034/60/000/002/001/001  
A222/A026

AUTHOR: Warczewski, Zdzisław, Docent, Master of Engineering

TITLE: Temperature Measurement of Liquid Steel <sup>18</sup>

PERIODICAL: Pomiary - Automatyka - Kontrola, 1960, No. 2, pp. 68-71

TEXT: The author presents the general problems of temperature measurement of liquid steel and describes a thermocouple gauge built by the Instytut Metalurgii Żelaza (Institute of Iron Metallurgy) for steel temperature measurement in open hearth furnaces. The thermocouple used is a PtRh10-Pt element. The gauge (Fig. 5) consists of a graphite submersion head, a fitting head and a tubular shield duct which connects both heads. The bottom end of the vertical submersion head is provided with a quartz cap which contains the tip of the thermocouple. The vertical part of the gauge (which includes the submersion head) is 700 mm long, the horizontal part 4,500 mm. The shield duct is made of two steel tubes (one inside the other); the steels used are H25N20S2 heat-resistant steel and R35 carbon steel. The outer tube is provided with a chrome-nickel wire coil which bears a chrome-magnesite coat. The thermocouple is circuited into a Poggendorff type automatic electronic compensator which comprises a Weston cell; a dry cell; an electric vibrator; a Card 1/2

P/034/60/000/002/001/001  
A222/A026

### Temperature Measurement of Liquid Steel

tube amplifier; a reversible, asynchronous, two-phase cage motor and a recording mechanism. Temperature is indicated on a dial and recorded on a circular graph. The author objects limited imports of proper high-quality temperature measuring equipment in view of inferior quality and limited availability of Polish-made equipment and advocates domestic series production and standardization of such equipment. There are 10 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 2 German, 1 English and 2 Polish. ✓

Card 2/2

MARCZEWSKI, Zdzislaw, doc., mgr., inz.

The planning of new iron works. Prezegł techn no.39:3,5 28 S '60

WARCZEWSKI, Zdzislaw, doc.mgr inz.; MICHALOWSKI, Maciej, dr inz.

The charge loading and melting rates as factors for the increase  
of the per hour output of open-hearth furnaces. Hutnik P 29  
no.9:317-323 S '62.

WARCZEWSKI, Zdzisław, doc.; MICHALOWSKI, Maciej, dr

Automation of open-hearth steel mills. Hutnik P 30 no.2:52-60  
P '63.

WARCZEWSKI, Zdzislaw, doc. mgr inz.

Usefulness of partial automation in Polish open-hearth  
furnaces. Gosp paliw 11 no.4:127-129 Ap '63.

1. Instytut Metalurgii Zelaza, Gliwice.

WARCZEWSKI, Zdzislaw (Poland)

Method of the specific utilization index numbers of various  
energy carriers and their calculation method in industry.  
Ipari energia 5 no.3:54 M '64.

WARCZEWSKI, Zdzislaw, doc, mgr inz.

General conditions and possibilities of reducing air pollution  
in Katowice Voivodeship. Pt. 1. Gosp paliw 12 no. 1: 22-  
25 Ja '64.

WARCZEWSKI, Zdzisław, doc. mgr inż.

General conditions and possibilities of decreasing air pollution  
in Katowice Voivodeship. Pt. 2. Gosp paliw 12 no.2:47-50 F '64.

WARCZEWSKI, Zdzislaw, doc. mgr inz.

Firing of open-hearth furnaces with oil. Hutnik P 31 no.1/2:  
25-34 Ja-F'64

WARCZEWSKI, Zdzislaw, doc. magr in.

International engineering agreement on measuring units in Industry. Hutnik 31 no.6:201-205 Je'64

1. Institute of Iron Metallurgy, Gliwice.

WARCZEWSKI, Zdislaw, doc. mgr inż.

The international technical system of measuring units in industry.  
Przegl spaw 17 no.1:2-5; Ja '65.

1. Institute of Iron Metallurgy, Gliwice.

WARCZEWSKI, Zdzislaw, doc.

Technical analysis of structure and operation indicators of  
Polish open-hearth furnaces. Hutnik P 29 no.3:105-112 Mr '62.

1. Instytut Metalurgii Żelaza, Gliwice.

WARD, A. G.; FALL, Vera [translator]

Chemical structure and physical properties of gelatin. *Kemija u  
industriji* no.5:264-268 My '62.

WARD, N.

The catastrophic rain of December 17, 1955 in Tripoli. p. 97.  
(GLASNIK, Vol. 6 (ile. 5) No. 3/4 July/ Dec. 1956 (Published 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957  
Uncl.

WARDA, B.

The quality of production as the subject of a conference of the representatives of the pork products establishments of the Agricultural Cooperative center. p. 13

GOSPODARKA MIESNA. (Polskie Wydawnictwa Gospodarcze) Warszawa, Poland.  
Vol. 11, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

KOZIOROWSKI, Antoni; WARD, Barbara

Pulmonary function tests after segmental resection. Postepy hig. med.  
dosw. no.2:199-201 '60.

1. Z Instytutu Gruźlicy w Warszawie Dyrektor: Prof. dr Janina  
Misiewicz.

(PNEUMONECTOMY)

SITKOWSKI, Wacław, jr.; JUSTYNA, Mieczysław; MICHALOWSKI, Jacek; WASNIEWSKA,  
Maria; WARDA, Barbara; GRUNDMAN, Jerzy; NOWICKI, Jan; MANTEUFFEL-  
SZOEGE, Leon

Experience with heart surgery with the use of extracorporeal circula-  
tion. Polski przegl. chir. 33 no. 7/9:1044-1047 '61.

1. Z Oddziału Chirurgicznego Instytutu Gruźlicy w Warszawie Kierownik:  
prof. dr L. Manteuffel-Szoega  
(HEART MECHANICAL)

WARDA, Barbara

The problem of the organization of care for patients with malignant tumors. Wiad. lek. 18 no.3:259-264 F 1'65

1. Z Działu Metodyczno-Organizacyjnego Instytutu Onkologii w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. T. Koszarowski).

KARSKI, Tomasz; KOROBYWICZ, Elzbieta; WARDA, Edward

Microscopic picture of the hip joint of growing rats following the excision of abductor muscles, after amputation of the extremity and in experimental dislocation of the hip. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 29 no.4:485-491 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownik: doc. dr med. St. Piatkowski) i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr St. Mahrburg).

BERNATT, Zofia; KARSKI, Tomasz; WARDA, Edward

Effect of abductor and adductor muscles on the formation of the  
hip joint in growing rats. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 29  
no.2:217-223 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (Kierownik:  
doc. dr. med. St. Piatkowski).

KARSKI, Tomasz; WARDA, Edward

Formation of articular elements of the hip in adult rats following experimental dislocation. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. pol. 29 no.1:73-77 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej AM w Lublinie; kierownik: doc. dr.med. S.Piatkowski.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4005912

P/0046/63/008/009/0587/0593

AUTHOR: Rzeszot, Tadeusz; Warda, Eugeniusz

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of a scattering sample on neutron temperature distribution in the VVR-S reactor core

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 8, no. 9, 1963, 587-593

TOPIC TAGS: neutron scattering, VVR-S reactor, boron glass filter method, neutron temperature, cadmium ratio, thermal neutron, neutron scatterer effect, temperature distribution, neutron beam temperature

ABSTRACT: The effect of neutron scattering samples (water, graphite, and lead) on neutron temperature distribution in the reactor core has been investigated by the boron-glass filter method in a VVR-S reactor. The specimens were placed in an aluminum tube (inner diameter, 60 mm, and length, 6 m) which was passed through the reactor core (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). A cadmium tube, representing the first part of the collimator, was inserted in the aluminum tube and thus permitted the extraction of the neutron beam from the scatterer, which was located in the aluminum tube. The extracted beam was then

Card: 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4005912

filtered by a set of six boron-glass filters of varying thickness and by one cadmium filter, and was detected by means of a proportional BF<sub>3</sub> counter. The results of the measurements are shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. In these figures the temperature of the neutron beam in °K is shown on the ordinate and the position of the scatterer in cm measured from the center of the reactor core is shown on the abscissa. The center of the reactor core was determined each time from the maximum of the distribution of the intensity of the unfiltered neutron beam along the y-axis of the aluminum tube. The measurements were performed at reactor power levels of 5—10 kW. Orig. art. has: 13 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw-Swierk

SUBMITTED: 07May63

DATE ACQ: 24Jan64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/4

OGRZEWALSKI, Zbigniew; RZESZOT, Tadeusz; WARDA, Eugeniusz; GRAFFSTEIN,  
Andrzej

Measurements of neutron idffusion parameters in water using  
a fast chopper. Nukleonika 8 no. 9: 595-599 '63.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa-Swierk.

WARDA, Jan

A case of cutaneous and thoracic Recklinghausen's disease in  
a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. Gruzlica 31 no.2:  
159-162 '63.

1. Z Oddziału I Szpitala im. dr J. Brudzinskiego w Łodzi  
Kierownik-ordynator: dr med. S. Kuczborski.  
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY) (NEUROFIBROMATOSIS)  
(SKIN NEOPLASMS) (THORACIC NEOPLASMS)

KOZAR, Zbigniew; WARDA, Leszek (Gdansk)

Investigation on the reservoir of trichinosis in small mammals  
in the Bialowieza forest. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 2 no.5  
Suppl:113-115.1956..

1. Instytut Medycyny Morskiej.  
(TRICHINOSIS, epidemiology,  
in animals in Poland (Pol))

KOZAR, Zbigniew; WARDA, Leszek (Gdansk)

Studies on epizootiology of trichinosis in the region of Gdansk and Gdynia. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 2 no.5 Suppl:173-174. 1956.

1. Instytut Medycyny Morskiej.  
(TRICHINOSIS, epidemiology,  
in animals in Poland (Pol))

POLAND/Zooparasitology - Helminths. General Problems.

G.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95299

Author : Kozar, Zbigniew; Warda, Leszek

Inst : -

Title : Searches for a Trichinosis Reservoir Among Small  
Mammals of the Belovezh Forest.

Orig Pub : Acta parazitol. polon., 1957, 5, No 13-21, 481-485

Abstract : During the autopsy of 1759 forest mammals (6 species of  
insectivores and 7 of the rodent type), trichinosis was  
not registered.

Card 1/1

WARDA, Lenzek

Action of certain piperazine preparation on intestinal forms of  
Trichinella (Trichinella spiralis Owen, 1835). Wiadomosci parazyt.,  
Warsz. 4 no.5-6:385-387; Engl. transl. 387-388 1958.

1. Z Zakladu Parazytologii Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansk.  
(TRICHINELLA, effect of drugs on,  
piperazines on Trichinella spiralis (Pol))  
(PIPERAZINES, effects,  
on Trichinella spiralis (Pol))

HIRSCHLEBOWA, Zofia; WARIM, Leszek

Tropical parasites in Polish Ocean Lines ship crews. Wiadomosci parazyt.,  
Warsz. 4 no.5-6:523; Engl. transl. 524 1958.

1. Z Zakladu Parazytologii Inst Medycyny Morskiej w Gdansk.  
(SAILORS, dis.  
tropical parasitic dis. (Pol))  
(PARASITIC DISEASES, epidemiology,  
tropical, in sailors (Pol))

WARDA, Leszek

Effect of piperazine preparations on intestinal nematodes  
(*Trichinella spiralis*). Arch.immun.ter.dogw.8 no.2:327-346 '60.

1. Zakład Parazytologii Instytutu Medycyny Morskiej w Gdańsku  
(*TRICHINELLA* pharmacol)  
(*PIPERAZINES* pharmacol)

WARDA, Leszek

Influence of dithiazanine iodide on intestinal Trichinellae in white mice. Bull. inst. marine m Gdansk 12 no.3/4:165-176 '61.

1. From the Institute of Marine Medicine in Gdansk.  
(ANTHELMINTICS pharmacol) (TRICHINOSIS exper)

L 1218-66 EWT(d)

ACCESSION NR: AP5025824

RU/0005/65/000/004/0114/0119

AUTHOR: Wardalla, Mircea (Engineer)

18

TITLE: Modernization of the ME 8 and MG 15 systems

SOURCE: Telecommunicatii, no. 4, 1955, 114-119

TOPIC TAGS: telephone system, telecommunication

ABSTRACT: The author describes the technical changes made on two older telephone systems in order to improve their performance and extend their operating life. The modified circuits are presented in some detail. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 3 graphs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

JPRS

Card 1/1

**WARDASZKO, Halina**

Physiopathologic principles in traumatic mental disorders;  
preliminary communication. Neurologia etc. polska 4 no.3:333-  
337 May-June 54.

1. Klinika Psychiatryczna Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie. Kierownik:  
J. Handelsman.

(PSYCHOSES,  
traum., physiopathol. mechanism)

WARDASZKO, Halina

So-called schizophrenia-like posttraumatic syndromes. Neur.  
&c. polska 6 no.6:953-964 Nov-Dec 56.

1. Klinika Psychiatryczna A.M. w Warszawie, Kierownik: prof.  
dr. J. Handelsman.

(BRAIN, wds. & inj.

posttraum. schizophrenia-like synd. (Pol))

(SCHIZOPHRENIA

schizophrenia-like posttraum. synd. (Pol))

GERARD, K.; JUS, K.; PIATKOWSKA, H.; WARDASZKO, H.

Results of treating schizophrenia with Majepil. Neurol neurochir  
psych 12 m.3:409-414, My-Je '62.

1. Klinika Psychiatryczna, Akademia Medyczna, Warszawa (Kierownik:  
prof. dr med. A. Jus) i Instytut Psychoneurologiczny, Pruszkow.  
(Dyrektor prof. dr Z. Kuligowski).

JUS, Andrzej; WARDASZKO, Halina

Effect of various psychosocial factors on the effectiveness  
of drug therapy of schizophrenic patients. Neurol. neurochir.  
psychiat. pol. 13 no.3:385-390 '63.

1. Klinika Psychiatryczna AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr  
A. Jus.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY)  
(SOCIAL CONDITIONS) (DRUG THERAPY)

WARDASZKO, Tadeusz

Recording of physiological reactions by determination of electrical capacity. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.2:255-265 1957.

1. Z Wojskowego Instytutu Nauk.-Bad. i Dosw. Medycyny Lotniczej.  
(PHYSIOLOGY,  
recording of physiol. reactions by determ. of electric  
capacity pick-up method (Pol))

SZEPKE, Ryszard; WARDASZKO, Tadeusz; PENSKO, Jerzy

Practical method of determining the radioactive air contamination in self-luminous items establishments. Nukleonika 6 no.12:787-800 '61.

1. Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection, Warszawa.

SZEPKE, Ryszard; WARDASZKO, Tadeusz; PENSKO, Jerzy

Practical method of the radioactive air contamination determination in the self-luminous items establishments. *Nukleonika* 6 no.12:787-800 '61.

1. Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection, Warsaw.